

The Lacombe Guardian

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Big Battle Imminent on British Front

London, April 4.—The Times military correspondent, in an account of a visit to Verdun and the French front, predicts the development shortly of a big battle on the British front.

"The Germans," says the correspondent, "have their army distributed in two great masses, one in front of the British and the other around Verdun. The first group numbers 34 divisions and the latter 30 divisions. The rest of the line in France is thinly held."

"From this distribution one must suppose that the Germans either expect to attack the British or expect the British to attack them."

POWDER FACTORY

EXPLODES; OVER

200 CASUALTIES

London, April 4.—The explosion of a powder factory in Kent has caused the death or injury of 200 persons. It was announced officially today.

The following statement was given out:

"The ministry of munitions reports with great regret that during the weekend a serious fire broke out in a powder factory, which led to a series of explosions in the works. The fire was purely accidental. It was discovered at midday, and the last of the explosions took place shortly after two in the afternoon."

The approximate number of casualties is 200."

PLOTTED TO WRECK

WELLAND CANAL

New York, March 31.—Captain Hans Tauscher, an officer in the German navy, husband of Johanna Gadski, the opera singer, and said to be the head of the Tauscher Arms company of this city, as well as the representative of the Krupp, was arrested here yesterday by federal authorities on a warrant charging conspiracy to set on foot a military enterprise against the Dominion of Canada, for the purpose of destroying or damaging the Welland canal.

It is also alleged that the defendants obtained a large quantity of dynamite and other explosives, and that on or about September 14, 1914, all the defendants except Tauscher left New York carrying the dynamite in suitcases, and proceeded by rail to Niagara Falls, where the idea was abandoned.

Tauscher was taken before United States Commissioner Haughton. He entered a plea of not guilty, and was held under a bond of \$25,000 for examination on April 16.

SERIOUS CHARGE MADE

AGAINST PROHIBITION

LEADER IN B. C.

Victoria, B. C., March 30.—T. D. Cavan, member of the legislature for Granbrook, made sensational charges this afternoon in the house against Geo. J. Hammond, one of the best-known heads of the prohibition movement.

Mr. Cavan, who is not regarded as a prohibitionist, moved that Mr. Hammond be summoned before the bar of the house to show his authority for a statement he made at a meeting in Port Haney. On that occasion Mr. Hammond was reported in the Province as having said that he had been told that the liquor interests have amassed a fund of \$300,000 at Victoria for fighting purposes. Mr. Hammond added:

"I think if Mr. Bowser can, he will put the bill through, but we have to keep our forces intact. I am not sure of the members think it better to come back with

some money instead of with reputations."

Mr. Cavan said he had obtained from the library a copy of a book entitled "Gold Bricks of Finance," an American publication, alleged to contain an exposure of confidence men and their methods. He said this volume contained a history, alleged to be of the career of Mr. Hammond, in which charges of wire-tapping, confidence games, and conducting a bucket shop were freely made. Mr. Hammond's name, he said, was freely used in connection with alleged notorious operations of one O. M. Stone, a confidence man.

Messrs. Pooley, Williams, and Thompson, all supported the resolution, but the premier, while stating that he was glad that the matter had been brought in, such a way as would call the attention of the country to the statement of Mr. Hammond, the people would be able to judge for themselves that there was nothing in the story. He thought the publicity which the denial would now gain would meet the needs of the case, and asked Mr. Cavan to withdraw his motion, which was done.

AMERICANS SWEEP

DOWN, UPON VILLA

El Paso, Texas, March 31.—Four hundred cavalymen, under the command of Col. George A. Dodd, galloping down from the granite slopes of the great continental divide, have fallen on the main body of Francisco Villa's bandits at the San Geronimo ranch, scattering them in many directions and driving the band chief, wounded and crippled, to seek a hiding place in the mountains. Villa was hurried from danger in a carriage. The fight opened at six o'clock in the evening of March 29, and continued for several hours.

Col. Dodd, with picked troops of the 7th and 10th Cavalry, fell upon the unsuspecting Villa camp, where 500 bandits effected the massacre of 172 Carranza soldiers two days previously at Guerrero.

Villa, shot through the leg and with one hip shattered, was hurried from the scene, barely in time to escape the onslaught of the Americans. The bandits made a brief but fruitless stand before Col. Dodd and his troops. Then they broke and fled, leaving 31 dead on the field, including the commander, Gen. Elizir Hernandez.

Two machine guns, a number of horses, rifles, ammunition and equipment fell into the hands of the Americans. Among the known wounded is Pablo Lopez, Villa's lieutenant in the Columbus raid. The American casualties were four privates wounded.

The United States soldiers drove the enemy before them into the wilderness of mountain peak, desert and canyon. They halted only after the chase had led them ten miles and the fugitives were scattered into little bands of half a dozen men each.

Villa's career has ended; his power has been broken. His death or capture is only a question of days, perhaps only hours. Such is the inevitable conclusion reached here, as little by little the details of "Dodd's Ride" reach the border. It seems impossible that the crippled bandit can long remain hidden, even in the mountainous wastes in which he has sought refuge.

VILLA FAR AWAY

San Antonio, Texas, April 4.—Official admission of the belief that Villa has fled far beyond the American forces, and now is operating south of Chihuahua, was made at General Funston's headquarters today.

Washington, April 4.—General Funston advised the government today he was sending more troops into Mexico from Columbus, to protect the line of communication with General Pershing. He did not state whether any additional troops had been sent forward to the military base.

Many Dead in Wreck Near Cleveland

Cleveland, March 29.—With a toll of at least 30 dead and forty or more injured, federal and state officials and officials of the railway company began today the investigation into the cause that led early this morning to one of the most disastrous wrecks that has occurred in this state in a dozen years, and one of the worst in the history of the New York Central system.

Three trains, including the Twentieth Century Limited, west-bound, the New York Central's palatial flyer, and two sections of No. 86, known as the Chicago and Pittsburgh Limited, east-bound, came together in collision near Amherst, Ohio, 37 miles west of Cleveland.

Reports generally credited were that the first and second sections of No. 86 were proceeding at a rapid rate, and at some points were only a mile or so apart. The second section crashed into the first section, and the wreckage of the first section, which was composed of three or four coaches, and the three were thrown into an indescribable mass.

The great coaches and engines of No. 86 were toppled over, and the wreckage was piled 30 feet in the air. The cars were smashed to junk. Fourteen coaches were turned.

The Twentieth Century, notwithstanding its impact with the debris from the other trains, emerged almost unscathed and proceeded on its western journey, its passengers uninjured except for a severe shaking up.

A passenger train from Lake Erie had settled down from northern Ohio, and the night was of almost impenetrable darkness. This, with the alleged failure of a tower man to do his duty under the rules, was ascribed by some of the railroad officials as the cause of the wreck. The tower man, it was said, had been without sleep most of the time since Sunday night, his wife being ill and requiring his attention when he was not on duty.

A block signal lies at the bottom of the doubt that existed tonight as to the real cause of the wreck.

W. F. Schaff, district superintendent of the New York Central lines, said today:

"The tower man can have nothing to do with the cause of the wreck. The explanation lies between the engineers and the block signals system."

"We tested out the block signals system after the wreck, and found it working perfectly."

HOW SOME UNIFORMS

WERE MADE OF SHODDY

Ottawa, April 4.—Further details as to the alleged practice on the part of the Auburn Woolen Mills Company, Limited, Peterboro, Ont., of employing shoddy in the manufacture of khaki garments for the Canadian militia department, was given yesterday before the Davidson war contracts commission by George Graves of Peterboro, a former employee.

Graves charged that the company had commenced making garments of about 50 per cent. shoddy almost as soon as their tender was accepted. Samples of the cloth were produced by counsel to the commission and handed to Graves for examination. Some of these samples he declared were 50 per cent. shoddy; others were first-class material.

THE 151st BATTALION

The ranks of the fiscal platoon of the 151st Battalion are filling rapidly, and no better class of men has been recruited in Alberta. Lt. Col. Arnold has been fortunate enough to fill his battalion with men of equal physique he has a body of men

second to none in Canada. Lieut. Clowes, officer in command here, has in the short time since recruiting began, got his men in splendid training, and when the uniforms arrive in the course of a few days we will all have to take off our hats to Lacombe's Own. This platoon is formed almost entirely of young men whose homes are in Lacombe and district, and it is a credit to this locality. The boys are all enjoying the life, and hoping for the day they will receive their orders to start for the battle fields of Europe. That they will give a good account of themselves goes without saying. Those who have enlisted to date are:

O. A. M. Dick, Corp. W. Birtman, Corp. Earl Halpin, Lance-Corporal J. McDonald, Lance-Corp. G. Hutchinson.

Privates

Sergeant T. Hutchison, O. O. Beebe, E. C. Crooler, W. Barker, J. Powell, P. Welsh, M. D. Hudkins, H. L. Ritz, E. Farr, J. A. Miller, W. G. Kent, S. L. Shaver, G. O. Nicholson, J. P. Cloutman, W. Driscoll, J. V. Ritz, A. Frizzell, H. Frizzell, T. Cheesman, S. L. Fowler, E. J. French, C. C. Calkins, A. Montgomery, E. Grant, V. G. Duffy, G. L. Nelson, G. W. White, J. L. Jones, J. Parkinson, G. Mason, N. E. Bradshaw, H. G. King, O. Whitfield, L. E. Fry, E. M. Jones, J. L. Nelson, W. F. McCutcheon, R. A. Flack, G. D. McMillan, R. Mason, T. G. Beattie, M. O. Conrad, H. E. Bullock, H. Tyrrell, C. Short, J. Johnson, C. Frizzell, Drill Instructor—Sergt. Hardy.

Wednesday evening last being the 21st anniversary of the birth of Sergt. Hardy, of the local platoon, the occasion was celebrated very pleasantly by a supper at the White Lunch, Lieut. Clowes and the non-coms of the platoon being after the supper had been disposed of Corp. Birtman, on behalf of the platoon, presented Sergt. Hardy with a nicely engraved silver cigarette case as a slight token of the esteem in which he is held by the boys. The Sergt. made a fitting acknowledgment of the gift. Sergt. Hardy has been drill instructor here for the last month, and the platoon is sorry to learn that he is leaving for Calgary in the near future, where he will take course of instruction in musketry.

All the Alberta Battalions have their own individual war song, and you can get them in sheet music in the cities where they are stationed. The last to hand is the song of "Alberta's Best Battalion—the 151st." C. Burridge is the author, and the boys sing to the tune of the "British Grenadiers."

Alberta's best battalion Has picked the best of chaps, You see them often marching With "One-Five-One" on their caps. From her cities and her farms they came,

Prepared to face the worst Alberta sends her greetings To her Hundred and Fifty-First.

They're waiting true to say, sir, To journey off to France, And won't they hug the Kaiser If they but get the chance. They wish that with their comrades,

Out there they had dispersed, That strafe the Kaiser's strong, "Gott strafe the One-Fifty-First."

God-speed to Colonel Arnold, Who's a soldier through and through;

God-speed to all his officers, Non-coms, and privates too. Throughout this grand old province,

This fact has been dispersed—"Alberta's best battalion's The Hundred and Fifty-First."

RED CROSS NOTES

The Red Cross acknowledged, with thanks, the sum of \$6.50

donated by the ladies of Lochinvar; also the \$2 given by Mrs. Metcalfe, and the \$7.50 proceeds of entertainment at Jack Fish by the Literary Society.

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks, the big parcel of shirts and socks sent in from Wittenburg. The Society wishes to thank Mr. Garner and the stage-drivers for carrying their parcels free of charge.

Will anyone who was notified by Edmonton that they had not paid up for February 29th please pay no further attention to the notice. Mrs. Tett has since received a letter saying those in Lacombe who contributed have been duly credited with the amounts given. \$108.60 was the total for that day.

The Red Cross has received acknowledgement from Calgary for the three bales sent, also for \$258.60 sent in cash.

Calgary, April 1, 1916. Mrs. Tett, Red Cross Branch, Lacombe, Alberta.

Dear Mrs. Tett,—Your shipment arrived on March 25th, and we were very much pleased with it, especially the dressing gowns. These were excellent, and some of the best we have received here, and the roller bandages were the best we have received at the depot.

Would you please ask your workers not to write the words "Personal Property" on the white label on these bags; these are left blank.

I remain, yours very truly, Mary E. WAAGEN, Hon. Superintendent of the Red Cross Supplies, Alberta Provincial Branch.

"THE DANCING GIRL"

One hardly knows where to start in order to let the public know about the great treat in store for them at the Rex Theatre next Saturday and Monday evenings. The management have made arrangements with the Famous Players Film Co. for the production of their great play, "The Dancing Girl," in Lacombe. The production is a celebration of the emotional actress, has been given the leading role. The mobile features and pantomimic power of this talented young American star lend themselves readily to the screen, and her grace and beauty of form render Miss Reed particularly suited to the role of "The Dancing Girl." This play by Henry Arthur Jones may have been written for the camera, so full of incident and picturesque is every scene, the colorful exteriors of the rocky coast of "The Isle of Endellion" contrasting with the rich interiors of the elegant home of the prodigal Duke of Guseberry, under whose patronage the dancing girl lives for a time. If space would permit we might mention many of the other big features of the play and deal at length with the famous staircase scene, and then the half would not be told. Two full performances will be given on Saturday evening in order that all lovers of the movies in the district may have the opportunity of seeing this great picture.

Winnipeg, April 4.—Complete returns of the referendum vote on prohibition held March 13 last shows 48,936 votes for the Manitoba temperance act and 25,293 against, a majority of 23,643. In the far northern constituency of Churchill and Nelson 30 out of the 37 votes cast were against prohibition. The only other constituencies giving adverse majorities were North Winnipeg and St. Boniface, both by very small margins.

Ontario will permit sale of native wine conditionally.

Toronto, March 30.—The Ontario temperance act will not come up for second reading until Tuesday next. It was printed and distributed today. There is little in it which has not already been published.

An important feature of the act is clause 49, which relates to the sale and consumption of native wines. Manufacturers of native wines from grapes grown and produced in Ontario, may sell the same within the province provided the wines are sold on the premises on which they are manufactured, and in whole sale quantities of not less than five gallons in each cask or vessel at any one time, and when sold in bottled form not less than twelve bottles of three quarts each at any one time. All wines must be removed and not drunk upon the premises.

290,000 Enlisted in Canada

Ottawa, March 30.—Sir Robert Borden stated in the House today, in reply to a question by Mr. Marcell regarding the decision to raise 500,000 troops, that the government always took pains to get the views of the war office in regard to what Canada should do in the matter of raising troops or giving other assistance. He said that nothing had happened to cause the government to change its mind as to authorizing the enlistment of 500,000 men. The time necessary to raise this number would depend on conditions, including the demands of agricultural and other industries. He said that it took six months to get infantry units ready for action, and longer for other units.

To date, the prime minister added, 290,000 men had been enlisted, of whom 112,000 were in Britain or at the front, 135,000 in Canada, 22,000 casualties, and 21,700 wastage. The total expenditure to the end of February last for war purposes was \$187,000,000.

The prime minister read a cable which he had received from the minister of militia, stating that the report that Brigadier-General Curry was behind Ypres at the time of the battle of St. Julien was not correct. He was behind the British lines, and was there for a perfectly good reason.

FLAGS WILL FLY

ON ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JULIEN

Ottawa, March 30.—The government is issuing an order that the flag must be flown at the headquarters of all government buildings in Canada on the anniversary of the battle of St. Julien, April 22. The wish is expressed that the anniversary of the day when the Canadian first division won undying honor for themselves and for Canada should be generally observed.

MANITOBA'S VOTE

Winnipeg, April 4.—Complete returns of the referendum vote on prohibition held March 13 last shows 48,936 votes for the Manitoba temperance act and 25,293 against, a majority of 23,643. In the far northern constituency of Churchill and Nelson 30 out of the 37 votes cast were against prohibition. The only other constituencies giving adverse majorities were North Winnipeg and St. Boniface, both by very small margins.

HOLLAND HEARS

HEAVY FIRING

Copenhagen, April 4, via London, April 5, (12.48 a.m.). A naval engagement of some kind took place Monday in the Cattegat, according to dispatches received here from Kullen, Sweden.

About noon, the dispatches say, a terrific cannonade was heard from the sea, and two hours later a German torpedo boat, badly damaged, was towed past Helsingborg.

GERMAN MACHINE IS BROUGHT TO GROUND

London, April 4.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

"Yesterday a German machine was shot down by one of our aviators behind our lines south of Souchez. The pilot and observer were both killed."

HOLLAND CLOSES

GERMAN FRONTIER

Rome, via London, April 4.—Wireless reports from Zurich state that Holland has closed her German frontier and massed all her available forces there.

The Lacombe Guardian

V. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

SERIOUS CHARGES MADE AGAINST MAJ. GENERAL SIR SAM HUGHES

Ottawa, March 29.—Sir Robert Borden has cancelled his New York trip. He was to have been the guest of honor of the New York Bar Association Friday night, but yesterday afternoon announced that he would be unable to be present.

It is understood the premier yesterday cabled General Sir Sam Hughes for an explanation of the charges made by George W. Kite, member for Richmond, in regard to the letting of fuse contracts in the United States.

These were the developments in the most interesting political situation that Ottawa has seen for years. That the situation was regarded as serious by the prime minister is seen in the fact that at the last moment he cancelled his engagement in New York City.

A month ago the New York Bar bestowed the exceptional honor on Sir Robert by making him an honorary member. He was the first non-resident of the United States to be so honored. The premier at the time agreed to be the guest of the association at a banquet to be fixed later. This banquet was to be held Friday night, but it will now have to proceed without its guest of honor.

The prime minister felt that the situation was such that he should not leave the capital until the air was cleared. The developments at present are entirely in the hands of the prime minister and the rank and file of the party have absolute confidence that Sir Robert will do the right and the courageous thing.

"For the present, I trust the prime minister," was the comment of Mr. R. B. Bennett, member for Calgary. His comment covers the feeling in his party.

Just what was the exact wording of the cablegram which had been sent General Hughes is not known, but it is pretty generally believed that Sir Robert demanded a straight-forward explanation. If the explanation is not satisfactory, and it is difficult to see how it can be by cable, it is believed General Hughes will be asked to return to Ottawa. If he cannot satisfy the party then, it is believed his fate will be the same as that of Arthur Dewitt Foster and Mr. W. F. Garland.

It is seldom that a political situation develops with such rapidity as it did here on Tuesday night. There were inkblots Tuesday afternoon that the Liberals had a bomb-shell; word had definitely been passed around the Liberal politicians, as the gallery was full of Liberal benches and followers. The charges of Mr. Kite were not reached until late at night. They came as an absolute surprise to the government and in view of their seriousness it was decided to postpone the debate.

Just when it will proceed, what will be done in regard to the charges, when a caucus will be called, if any, or whether General Hughes will be asked to resign, pending an investigation, lies largely in the hands of the premier.

Naturally, though, he will consult his cabinet, and it is understood the situation was thoroughly threshed out at a cabinet meeting today.

There is no use concealing the fact that in a large section of the Conservative party, and particularly among the Ontario members, there is intense indignation at General Sir Sam Hughes. The members were restless over his departure for England at the time when the shell debate was commencing. It was felt that he was the only minister who had any connection with the shell committee or who knew anything of its operation, he should remain until the debate was completed.

Now that his friend, Col. Allison, whom he described as his confidant, and to whom he gave a most eulogistic certificate of character, has been involved in a rake-off, involving millions of dollars, they are outspoken in their comment upon his action. If he cannot give a thoroughly satisfactory explanation of his connection with Col. Allison

there will be no sentiment in favor of mercy.

Ottawa, March 29.—The parliamentary correspondent of the Ottawa Evening Journal in an article dealing with the developments arising out of the Kite charges in the commons says:

"Many Conservative members on the hill are undoubtedly deeply impressed by the statements made before parliament last night by G. W. Kite, the Liberal member for Richmond. War contracts and shells and fuse procuring in which John Wesley Allison and others are alleged to have figured, and in which the 'rake-off' is asserted to have run into millions, are the cause. The government has been so far averse to the species of investigation proposed by the Liberals, but some members of the party think something ought to be done to probe the charges."

"Amongst the names of Conservative M.P.'s mentioned prominently as being understood to be advocating government action are: W. F. Nickle, R. B. Bennett, Hon. Andrew Broder, Donald Sutherland, Colonel John A. Currie, Clarence Jameson, W. F. MacLean, and W. B. Northrup. Other names are mentioned, but not so prominently. However, it is said that there are 20 Ontario Conservatives, alone who would prefer action."

"Hon. Andrew Broder was very frank in discussing his point of view. He is one of the oldest and ablest men in the house. He is also one of the most respected. He was recently made a privy councillor, and the sobriquet 'honest Andrew' is often applied to him."

"I am going too near the end of my life," he said, "to be expected to object to holding an investigation into the work of the shell committee."

"I went to the premier and told him that if an investigation were decided against I would have to vote against him. He said that if I voted against him it would do him more harm than if I almost any other member of the party did so. I replied that I could not vote against him at any time of my life, that I would have to go straight to the end. I would have to vote for inquiry."

"I don't know whether any other members of the party would vote against the government or not. I have spoken to none of them about it."

"I don't believe the premier quite realizes what is going on. He does not seem to know the situation. The people know what is going on. These are not the days of the Marlborough wars. The people of Canada are on trial for their honesty."

"I told the premier it was no use suggesting to the Imperial Government that they should ask for an investigation. They can't ask the Canadian Government for an investigation. We are the people to deal with this."

"Mr. Broder made this possibly illuminating statement. 'I warned Sam Hughes when the war began. The possible significance of it is that he hails from Morrisburg, where J. Wesley Allison also has his home. He knows Allison.'"

Ottawa, March 30.—The government will create a royal commission to investigate the Kite fuse charges. Announcement of this effect was made in the house of commons by the prime minister this afternoon.

Sir William Meredith, chief justice of the supreme court of Ontario, and Mr. Justice Duff, of the supreme court of Canada, will be two of the commissioners. A third commissioner is yet to be named by the government, and a fourth by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The scope of the commission will be restricted to the fuse contracts entered into between the old shell committee, the International Fuse Company, and the American Ammunition Company. These are the concerns with which Mr. Kite alleged Col. J. Wesley Allison was connected.

Sir Robert Borden also announced that at his request Sir Sam Hughes is coming back to Canada to tell the commission what he knows about the fuse contracts in question. Yesterday the prime minister cabled to Sir Sam Hughes a summary of the charges made in the house by Mr. Kite. He announced that he had received the following reply from the minister of militia: "Please state to the house in my behalf that I have no improper connection with contract

referred to or any other contracts. If any suggestion to the contrary is made I respectfully demand full investigation by judicial tribunal presided over by Sir Charles Davidson. I shall return by next boat."

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

That hundreds of thousands of the wage-earners of Germany have lost their life savings by the failures of the many banks is the news that has permeated to the outside world through Switzerland. One of the ruined banks is reported to be the Rheinische bank at Essen, in which were deposited the savings of the army of employees of the Krupp works. It is stated that the failure of this institution has had a paralyzing effect on German industrial circles, and that it has been one of the great influences in creating a peace sentiment among the Teutons. This information has reached The Globe locally, having come to a well-known citizen through a reputable financial agency in Switzerland.

We cannot imagine anything that would hurt the German worse than an assault on his pocket-book, and now, after more than a year and a half, he is beginning to realize that the longer he struggles the worse his plight becomes financially and otherwise, and hence it would not occasion us any surprise were the Huns to offer terms that would satisfy the Entente Allies. In the interim the Allies will not relax their activities. They are constantly strengthening their forces and their offensive, and this year they should deliver some terrific blows against the German. The German has been mainly the attacker so far, but with our munitions and men up to the necessary standard, the Entente Allies will reverse the process, and this will be the beginning of the end.

SUCCESSFUL FINISH OF WAR MUST BE OUR FIRST OBJECT

London, March 23.—"Our first object must be the successful conclusion of the war, to which everything must be subordinated," said David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, in a vigorous speech in the house of commons tonight, when Sir Henry Dalzell demanded a declaration of the British policy at the forthcoming economic conference of the allies at Paris. Sir Henry asked that the delegates should be empowered to say there, that never henceforth could British trade relations with Germany be the same as before the war.

Mr. Lloyd George replied: "If we are to organize trade for generations to come, it must be done deliberately and carefully. It is not merely a question of tariffs. If we lose the war, the setting up of any fiscal system, whether free trade or protection, will be for consideration."

"We must not subordinate human liberty and honor, self-respect and civilization of mankind to any trade policy. When we consider trade, the first thing to be done is to obliterate any idea of revenge. Let us do the best for the millions of people of this country. But I do not think that we can ever have the same conditions again."

GERMAN SOCIALIST MAJORITY CRITICIZED BY E. BERNSTEIN

Berlin, March 27.—Edward Bernstein, in an article printed in the Vorwarts, yesterday, in defense of the Socialist minority in the reichstag, says:

"The majority have without themselves noticing it gradually passed into a sort of intellectual imprisonment."

Herr Bernstein adds that they have grown nearer and nearer the non-Socialist parties. He compares them with men who, after a long time in a room with closed windows, no longer notice that the air is close.

"Those among the majority who criticize Dr. Liebknecht's breach of discipline," Herr Bernstein continues, "forget that he is speaking the same language that was spoken before August 4, 1914, in the entire International Socialist order and that moves the heart of every Social-

ist who is not yet weaned from the former air."

Herr Haase, the Socialist leader, at a meeting of the party's executive committee, today, resigned its chairmanship, declaring that he considered fruitful and harmonious co-operation with the rest of the committee impossible until the new convention party has met.

THEATRE GOERS WILL HAVE TO PUT STAMP ON THEATRE TICKETS

In a few weeks the theatre-goers of Alberta will be sticking little stamps upon the theatre tickets. That is a new form of taxation which has practically been decided upon by the Alberta government and will be approved of by the legislature during the present session. This form of taxation is not a new thing in Canada, as it has been imposed in similar fashion by nearly all of the provinces. It has been imposed in Quebec and Toronto for some time.

It was at first thought that the tax would be placed upon the theatres. But the theatre taxation is pretty high now, and the theatre managers thought they could not bear much more.

Now the tax is to be paid by the theatre-goers. The tax will be one cent a ticket and no difference in the price of the seats. The stamps will be sold at the box office of the theatres, and may be purchased one at a time or in a string. The legislation has not yet been fully adopted, but it will become law before many weeks pass.

FREE LAND FOR SOLDIERS

Returning soldiers will get free land in British Columbia, but whether they will get similar treatment in Alberta depends upon the Dominion Government. Owing to the Liberals' machinations in 1904 and 1905, Alberta has no land to offer the soldiers, nor has it much power to help them in any way except through its educational system, which produces no revenue, and is therefore in provincial hands. It is a great pity that Alberta is fettered by the political indiscretions of those who were responsible for the 1904-1905 deal, and there is no use blaming it on the present Dominion Government, for it found the situation so complicated by the actions of its predecessors that it could not turn the natural resources over at brief notice. However, although the province is suffering from the faults of certain Liberal politicians, who are still in from the faults of certain Liberal politicians, the Dominion Government is expected to come to the relief of returning soldiers and to prepare a land policy that will make conditions easier after the war. The Borden Government has had this matter under consideration, and in due time the details of the scheme will be announced.

FARMERS' MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE BILL IS REJECTED

The private bills committee of the Alberta legislature threw out last week the bill by which it was sought to incorporate the Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company, which, it was stated, was an off-shoot of the Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Iowa.

HOSTILE SUBMARINE BASES IN GREECE

London, March 30, 6.30 p.m.—The discovery by entente allied patrol ships of four hostile submarine bases among the Greek islands has caused a wireless dispatch from Rome this afternoon.

INSIST ON LITERACY TEST

Washington, March 30.—The Burnett immigration bill, with its literacy test and Asiatic exclusion provisions unchanged, passed the house late today by a vote of 308 to 87. It now goes to the senate, where favorable action is regarded as assured.



Another Household Convenience

The best tea on earth will speedily deteriorate if exposed to air and moisture.

The old lead wrappings for tea were good. But the world moves, and a better way has been found. Heavy parchment, impervious to moisture, dust-proof, airtight, now brings

BLUE RIBBON TEA

to your home in perfect condition. An outer covering of almost impenetrable cartridge paper makes security doubly sure. No possible deterioration can occur.

You know "BLUE RIBBON TEA"—the best on the market. Now look for the new packet—a perfect wrapping on a perfect tea.

Style-Craft for Spring and Summer

Now Showing Our New Line of

Style-Craft

Spring and Summer Styles and Patterns, in

OVERCOATS,

SUITS AND

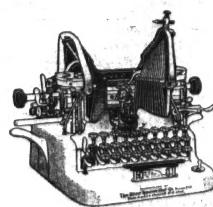
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Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

TRADING WITH ENEMY SPECIES OF TREACHERY SAYS ENGLISH JUDGE

That trading with the enemy was "merely a species of treachery" was the statement made to the three Rigidens, members of the great Fowkes firm of glove makers who were recently sentenced by Mr. Justice Low, at the Old Bailey, London, for this offence.

Addressing the defendants, the judge said: "You are principals in a great firm—one of those firms which in the exigencies of modern trade have thought it right to have factories in various countries. It is just that type of firm—and I say it as a warning to others—which renders the enforcement of the law in these matters so difficult, and the evasion of it so comparatively easy."

"You had a business established in New York, which was merely a branch of the business here. The goods purchased for that branch had to be paid for here; the profits had to be remitted here; and for all practical and business purposes the trade, carried on in New York was as much carried on in this country as if the whole of the establishment had been here."

"It has been urged that I am to give some different consideration to this case because of the position and extent of the operations of your firm. It seems to me that it is just that matter which renders this case such a grave one, because if persons of the commercial distinction and great dealings like yourselves are caught, as you have been caught infringing legislation, and if they are not dealt with severely, how is it possible for the law to deal with small and comparatively obscure persons who break it?"

"You have traded with the enemy. Trading with the enemy at the present time is merely a species of treachery, and I have to deal with it accordingly. With regard to the senior of the defendants, William Gardner Rigidens, I take into account his age, 71 years, and the fact that, for the part he took in this business was comparatively small. The sentence is that he pays a fine of £500, and that he remains in custody until that amount is paid."

"With regard to you, William Fowkes Rigidens, there is no question that your position is extremely aggravated by the letter you wrote. The letter to New York suggesting that German goods might be consigned to 'Murphy' leaving us to take them over. Reading that letter in the light of common sense, it is impossible to say that you entered upon this transaction with any other view than the view, if possible, of getting goods from Germany, and, if possible, paying for them. There is no other view that one can take of the suggestions made in that letter."

"It is true that persons in New York, who, I am told, are relatives of yours, were guided by a higher sense of propriety and probity than you were, and to use their own expression, they declined to be parties to what they called 'Beating the devil around the bush,' showing clearly what they thought of these suggestions. The sentence I feel bound to pass upon a man of your position, detected and convicted on his own confession of such an offence, is that you be imprisoned in the second division for twelve calendar months."

"With regard to you, Stanley Fowkes Rigidens, I cannot depart from the rule that we must show all and sundry engaged in business that these offences cannot be redeemed by pecuniary penalty, and must carry with them a certain amount of disgrace. In your case, the facts do not appear to me to demand so severe a punishment as the other defendants, but you were imprisoned in the second division for four months. I order that you jointly and severally pay the costs of this prosecution."

The defendants, who seemed overwhelmed at the sentence, then left the dock.

AN EXAMPLE OF GERMAN KULTUR

C. Ward Price, writing from Salonika to the London Times under a February date, tells of a massacre of three hundred Serbian prisoners by the Bulgarian

captors. His narrative is as follows:—
A Bulgarian deserter has called to see me. This man, a corporal, had taken part on the side of the enemy in the fight for the Rejevo bridge, last November. There were many things he related that it would have been interesting to have known that afternoon. But he had more vivid things to tell, and one incident in particular had left a deep impression on his mind.

This was the massacre of Serbian prisoners at Pritel, a few days before the fight for the Tcherana bridges began. The massacre had taken place before his eyes, and though the average Bulgarian is not, by any means sentimental, the way he told his story showed that the grim recollection was still strong upon him.

A few days, he said, before the fighting for the bridges began, 250 men, belonging to my regiment, the 50th, which is recruited on the banks of the Danube, were sent to help pull guns up into the mountains along the Babuna Pass. We were at work at this, when word came that Pritel was taken; so that there was no need to go on with the march through the mountains and the guns could be brought back and sent to Pritel by road.

We came down into the Pass and were just approaching Pritel, being in view of the barracks in the plain outside the town, when we saw a working party of about 40 men with picks and shovels approaching us. We halted at the time, and when they began to dig a big pit which was clearly meant to be used as a grave, we asked them what so big a grave was needed for. "There are dead in the town," they answered, and went on with their work.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, while we still waited for orders where to take our guns, we saw coming out of town to the east a long straggling procession of Serbian soldier prisoners, about 300, surrounded by a strong escort of infantry. They were of all ages, some young boys of 16, some old men. They were all in a state of confusion, and they were being taken to a new dig-pit lay open. There the command to halt was given; and they stood or sat, surrounded by their guards, for about an hour.

At the end of that time another body of men could be seen coming out of the town. They were Bulgarian cavalry, about 80 of them, with a captain in command. At a walk they came, on towards the prisoners and their guards at the pitside.

When they were still several hundred yards away, a young Serbian soldier suddenly grasped what was preparing. Making a sudden dart, he sprang through the cordon of guards and was off, running at surprising speed. The guards shouted, but their rifles, though evidently pointed at the fugitive, were not loaded, and it looked for a moment as if he might get clear away.

Then the captain of the cavalry troop caught sight of him, turned in his saddle and shouted an order to his men. Half a dozen spurred their horses and left the ranks at a gallop. It was a short chase. Hearing the thud of horses' hoofs behind him the young Serbian turned his head for an instant and then ran on faster than before. The galloping cavalry were soon close upon him. As the first man, with a shout, raised his sword and was off at right angles. Two more horsemen were close behind him. The first rode him down, and the second leaped out of his saddle and pierced him through as he scrambled to regain his feet.

By this time the guards over the rest of the Serbians had loaded their rifles and stood round them in a ring, with leveled bayonets, while, huddled together, their prisoners embraced each other, or sank in apathy to the ground.

The cavalry captain rode up to the miserable throng.

"Each man will bind the eyes of his neighbor," he shouted in Serbian.

They did so. It took a long time and was a pitiable sight. Some young boys were crying. Many of the men shouted defiance at the guards who looked expectantly on, and at the cavalry, whose swords were drawn, ready for the butchery. They blindfolded each other with strips

torn from their waistcloths or whatever else they had.

"Now kneel down," came the order.

One by one the victims knelt. The captain turned again to his troopers.

"Start work," was the order he gave.

The infantry guards still keeping a circle to drive back any who might try to flee, drew off a little to give more room, and, passing through the intervals in their line, the Bulgarian cavalry rode in, among the kneeling throng of prisoners at a canter. With yells of delight they pushed to and fro, slashing and thrusting at their unarmed victims.

Some of the Serbians tried to seize the dripping sabre-blades with their hands. An arm was crushed off at the shoulder would fall from their bodies. Others, tearing off the bandages that blindfolded them, attempted to unhorse their executioners, gripping them by the belt by the little heads of dead. Others rushed towards the line of infantry surrounding them, as if to break through to safety; but the foot soldiers, intoxicated by the sight of deliberate bloodshed going on before their eyes, ran to meet them with their bayonets and thrust them through and through with savage cries.

"We are doing this in charity," shouted some of the Bulgarians. "We have no bread to feed you, so if we spared you, it would be to die of hunger." The massacre went on for half an hour. At the end of that time there was little left to kill and the troops were tired of cutting and thrusting. A few of them dismounted, sword in hand, and walked here and there among the bleeding groups of dead, picking them up to see if still lived. Some, though badly wounded, were still alive; but the Bulgarian captain gave no time for all to be finished off, and, at the orders, the whole pile of murdered prisoners, whether breathing or extinct, were pushed by the infantry into the grave dug earlier in the afternoon and earth was shovelled at once on top of them.

All night after I could not sleep, said the deserter.

GOVERNMENT BERTH FOR REV. GOLD

Edmonton, March 30.—Rev. W. M. Gold, former secretary of the Temperance and Moral Reform League of Alberta, will be given a position in the department of the attorney-general in connection with the enforcement of the liquor act, according to a statement made on the floor of the house last evening by Hon. C. W. Ross, in answer to questions by George Hoadley (Cons.).

Mr. Hoadley wanted to know if the same commissioners that now have charge of a branch of the license work, would be retained under the liquor act. Mr. Cross non-committally declared that they might be some of the present license officials retained.

Mr. Hoadley asked if the minister considered the three commissioners to be qualified to administer the act. Mr. Cross said that one thing he had decided on was the necessity of an excellent detective force, and that was as far as he had gone. He had not yet fixed on any settled policy, but the act would be strictly enforced.

Dr. Stanley (Conservative) said the method of administering the liquor act had been discussed widely and exhaustively throughout the province, and the people wanted to know what the government had decided to do. He was of the opinion that the attorney-general's department should not have the administration of the act. It was due to the house that the government explain the method they had decided on.

Mr. Cross here said he had only promised one man a job under the act, and that man was Rev. W. M. Gold. Mr. Gold had accepted a job on Mr. Cross' suggestion, but his exact duties had not been decided on yet. Premier Sifton said that the responsibility of the enforcement of the act was on the lieutenant-governor in council, largely through recommendations from

the attorney-general's department. He declared that the administration of the act would not be placed in the hands of an independent commission.

In response to a query from Robert Patterson (Cons., Macleod) as to whether hotels under the liquor act would be under control of the government or the municipalities the premier stated that he guessed they would be under the control of the owners, and the municipalities would exercise the same control as they do now.

MEAT SHORTAGE WILL BE BIG PROBLEM AFTER THE WAR

Ottawa, March 27.—The problem of cattle and meat shortage after the war is already being faced in England, and with a view to studying land settlement possibilities in Canada, W. B. Boyd Carpenter, formerly of the British colonial office, and for four years a member of the British board of agriculture, is in Ottawa on his way west, accompanied by Percy B. Bowater, of England.

The mission of Mr. Carpenter is a semi-official one, and he has consulted with government officials, both here and in the United States. In an interview, he pointed out the vast shortage of cattle in Europe, owing to the war. The Germans have killed thousands of animals in northern France, Serbia, Belgium, and Poland, and the scarcity of meat is so great that the price has gone from 20 cents per pound to 50 cents in some cases.

"It has been estimated that the loss in horses alone is from 300,000 to 350,000," said Mr. Carpenter, "and the big problem to be faced is how to reproduce these. Cattle do not reproduce rapidly enough to save the situation, and therefore the indications are that pigs will form the chief meat food in Europe for some years to come, because they are the only animals which reproduce rapidly enough."

GREEKS ARE ANGRY AT BOMBARDMENT

Athens, March 29.—The aerial bombardment of Salonika, involving the death of Greek soldiers and civilians, has aroused deep feeling here, which finds expression in bitter editorials in the Liberal press against the continued neutrality of Greece. The

question of declaration of martial law was again raised in an exciting session of the chamber of deputies, which lasted until late last night. The government discouraged all hostile comment on actions of Germany, and Premier Skouloudis declined to continue a debate involving discussion of foreign relations because the highest interests impose silence.

Notwithstanding the attitude of the government the Salonika raid was characterized in the chamber as "simply assassination," and as "German frightfulness," designed to intimidate the Greeks. Plans were on foot to hold mass meetings at Salonika, but the government has forbidden them.

WAR BABIES ARE NOT NOTICEABLE ON THE RECORDS

Edmonton, March 27.—In spite of the widespread rumors of war babies, and the fear of increases in affairs of this sort, the provincial government states that the war has had practically no effect on illegitimate births, and that there has not been an increase of 5 per cent. since the war began. Alberta, at least, has no great increase of illegitimacy since the latter part of 1914.

With regard to war-times having an effect on the sex of the children born, the government sets it down as an "old woman's tale." There is no difference. Though the department has not yet compiled the figures of births for 1915, nor received the 1916 returns to date, the statement is made that war has no effect. There is always a preponderance of male births. In 1901 the average was 1,081 males to 1,000 females; 1903, 1,056 to 1,000; 1904, 1,118 to 1,000; 1905, 1,059 to 1,000; 1906, 1,094 to 1,000; 1907, 1,076 to 1,000; 1908, 1,077 to 1,000; 1911, 1,100 to 1,000; 1912, 1,083 to 1,000; 1913, 1,053 to 1,000; 1914, 1,085 to 1,000. This makes a rough average of 1,081 male births to 1,000 females for the years from 1901 to 1915.

Production and Thrift

GROWING CROPS ON STUBBLE LAND IN 1916

The Empire's Demands for food are greater this year than last. Less summer-fallow and less fall ploughing than usual in 1915 make it necessary that the farmers of the Prairie provinces in 1916 shall sow extensively on stubble land

MR. J. H. GRISDALE, Director, and the Superintendents of the Dominion Experimental Farms, urge the following upon the Farmers:

STUBBLE LAND OF FIRST CROP AFTER FALLOW

Burn stubble thoroughly as soon as surface is dry. Fire about noon time when steady wind is blowing. Cultivate at once about two inches deep, then sow the wheat and harrow immediately afterwards. If possible, where area is large, harrow first, then cultivate, seed, and harrow again. In Eastern Saskatchewan sow 1½ bush. per acre; in Western Saskatchewan 1¼ bush. On light soils and dry lands sow ¾ bush. less.

STUBBLE LAND OF SECOND CROP AFTER FALLOW

Usually this land should be summer-fallowed, but this year much of it must be in crop. Burn stubble if possible. This may be helped by scattering straw freely over the field. Wrap old racking about the end of a 4-foot stick. Dip in gasoline. Set on fire and shake on stubble. Carry gasoline in open pail. If stubble is too tight to burn then cultivate, harrow and seed a little lighter than above. Oats and barley will do better than wheat. If show drills are used plough instead of cultivating. Plough, break or roll, and then harrow. If land is gray or woody. In the drier sections at least one-third of all cropping land should be summer-fallowed every year.

STUBBLE LAND OF THIRD CROP AFTER FALLOW

Do not sow to grain, but summer-fallow. Better use your spring labour on other stubble land and thus make sure of crops in 1916 and 1917. Put your labour on land that is likely to give best returns.

SEED

Sow only clean, plump seed of tested variety. Use the fanning mill thoroughly and treat seed for smut. Have horses, harness and machines in good shape before starting work.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewellery. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

MANY IN LACOMBE TRY SIMPLE MIXTURE

Many Lacombe people are surprised at the QUICK action of simple backhacker bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler's. This simple remedy acts on BOTH upper and lower bowels, removing such surprising food matter that ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY CASE of constipation, sour stomach or gas. A few doses often relieve or prevent appendicitis. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble. The INSTANT, easy action of Adler's is astonishing—A. Crichton, druggist.

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Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—U. E. Reeves, N. G., M. B. McDonald, R. S.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters, is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.

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with the
Best Values**

THE LEADING STORE

**The Store
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Right Prices**

New Spring Goods Arriving Daily

New Dress Goods

A great variety of new Dress Goods in all the leading materials—Silk Crepe de Chine New Suiting, Flowered Voiles, Muslins, Embroidered Voiles, Cotton Crepes, Plain White Voiles, and many other lines, at ver low prices. Per yard.....15c to \$1.50

New Waists

Here is where you find the best assortment of Waists. Dozens to pick from. White Embroidered Waists, Cotton Crepes in polka-dots. These are nicely trimmed with lace edgings. The prices range from.....65c to \$3.75



New Corsets

Our new stock of D. & A. Corsets has arrived. We have added a great many new styles to our stock. A special called the "Super-Bone"; this corset is guaranteed not to break and will give splendid wear. Per pair.....\$3.50
Other lines from.....75c to \$3.50

New Collars

A new shipment of Ladies' Lace and Organdy Collars to hand; they are beauties at special prices.....25c to \$1.75

Men's Work Shirts

50 doz. Men's Work Shirts, assorted colors, extra heavy well made shirts. This is a wonderful bargain while they last, 75c each

Men's Negligee Shirts

5 doz. Men's Fine Shirts in black and blue stripe, with soft collar. Good material, good fitting, at the small price of.....75c

Men's Wool Sox

25 doz. pairs of Men's Wool Sox, extra good quality, while they last per pair...25c

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns 10c**

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**We carry a full
range of Hardware
in the
Hardware Dept.**

Items of Interest Locally

Miss Laycock, of Ponoka, visited friends here over the week end.

Mrs. L. W. Puffer and daughter are visiting relatives in Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fortune took in the horse show in Edmonton this week.

A number of Ponoka Odd Fellows made a fraternal call at Magnet Lodge on Thursday night.

Two well known young couples went to Edmonton this week. Rumor says they will not return single.

A. Raymond left on Wednesday for Whitefish, Montana, to visit his daughters Mrs. Cole and Mrs. McLaughlin, and his son Ralph.

The Patriotic Society wishes to thank "A Friend" for the donation of \$20 to the Fund, which was received on Tuesday morning.

Every night in the week is a big feature night at the Rex these days. You're not missing the big Wednesday and Friday 5-reel shows are you?

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will see that only the best meats, etc., are sold. Call phone 15 for prompt service.

Ducks and geese have returned from their winter sojourn in the south. Ducks passing over town at frequent intervals. The sloughs are breaking up, and the farmers are busy on the land. Spring is here.

Mrs. E. E. Cole and family left on Thursday for the States, where they will make their future home.

Pat McDonald visited relatives here Thursday. As the battalion in which he is enlisted will leave soon, this is probably his last visit here before departure.

J. W. Miller, Provincial Grand Master I. O. O. F., accompanied by his special deputy J. A. Tully, paid Magnet Lodge No. 12 an official visit on Thursday night.

Will the ladies who knit for St. John's Ambulance kindly meet at the home of Mrs. Nickerson on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Jack Lundie, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lundie (A. Urquhart & Co.), visited Edmonton on Monday, and while in the city enlisted in the "Kilties" Battalion, Lt.-Col. Craig.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barnett have received a letter from their son, Harold, who is a member of the 56th Batt., which left for England a few weeks ago. He reports all well.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Parker celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their wedding on the 2nd inst. They were the recipients of many little tokens of esteem from their friends.

W. J. Roberts, who has been with the Hudson's Bay Company at Edmonton, has this week taken the position formerly held by G. Weber at the head of the dry goods department of The Leading Store.

John Lundy, Ernie Trimble, Walter Fleming, Sergt. Oakley, Sergt. Dick, and C. Curry, were among the soldiers stationed in Calgary and Edmonton, who spent the week-end at their homes here.

The annual meeting of the Lacombe Hospital Association will be held in the Hospital on Thursday afternoon, 13th inst., at 2.30 o'clock, for the consideration of matters connected with that institution. All members are requested to attend. Jesse Fraser, Secretary.

The Women's Institute purpose holding a ten-cent tea and sale of baking in the Rest-Room on Saturday, April 22nd, from 3 to 6 o'clock. As this will be the Easter season many dainty things will be prepared for the holiday. If anyone wants anything special phone the secretary. If she cannot prepare it herself she will get someone else to.

On Wednesday night Constable Miller caught John Renner furnishing liquor to an interdict. He was tried before Magistrates Caruthers and Switzer, admitted his guilt and was given a fine of \$100 and costs, or an alternative of three months in jail. Being unable to liquidate the fine, he gets the three months. The interdict was assessed \$25 and costs—a very light penalty considering the fact that he has been a persistent offender.

All lovers of music will have an opportunity of hearing the great Russian artists, Cherniavsky, at the Comet Theatre on April 13. This promises to be the musical treat of the year, and Lacombe is highly favored by having such musicians visit them. They are playing the principal cities of Canada on this trip, and they have decided to make a midway stop between Calgary and Edmonton.

E. Y. Himmelwright and bride from Willets, California, arrived in Lacombe this week after an extended honeymoon trip through the Western States. Mr. Himmelwright is already well known in Lacombe, having spent some

time here last year while looking up a location. He was engaged extensively in ranching in the States, and will engage in the same work here. He has purchased a ranch near Bentley, and will go extensively into sheep raising, at the present time considered the most lucrative branch of the live stock industry. Mr. and Mrs. Himmelwright are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Barnett while in Lacombe.

NAMED AS LOCAL JUDGES IN SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA

Ottawa, April 2.—An order-in-council has been passed appointing eight district judges in the Province of Alberta as local judges of the supreme court of that province. They are: Their Honors, Judge Taylor, of Edmonton; Judge Camille Noel, of Athabasca; Judge Jensen, of Calgary; Judge Lees, of Wetaskiwin; Judge Jackson, of Lethbridge; Judge McNeill, of Macleod; Judge Winter, of Calgary; Judge Crawford, of Edmonton.

MARRIED

VIG-HOLMAN.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Lacombe, on March 17, 1916, by the Rev. E. T. Scragg, Clara Vig to Morris Holman, both of Bentley.

KIRKPATRICK-KYLER.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Lacombe, on March 21st, 1916, by the Rev. E. T. Scragg, Judith Olive Kirkpatrick to Herschel Higo Kyler, both of Ponoka.

Don't fail to see "The Dancing Girl" at the Rex, on Saturday and Monday evenings.

S. P. Morris has disposed of his fish business to F. C. Cheeseman, who will continue it in connection with his butcher shop.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EASTER EXCURSIONS

FARE AND ONE-THIRD
for the round trip.

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APRIL 20-23 (inclusive)
Good returning April 25, 1916

For tickets and information apply to any C. P. R. Ticket Agent.

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent, Calgary

TO THE PUBLIC

Beginning on April 1st all meat will be strictly cash at the Lacombe Meat Market; F. C. Cheeseman, Prop. It is necessary that we insist on this, as we have to pay cash for everything we buy in the way of live stock. There will be no exceptions to this rule; all customers will be treated alike. F. C. Cheeseman.

FARMS WANTED

I will trade my \$3,500. equity in a fully modern 10 roomed house, Calgary, for a quarter section. Owner, 2116 16th St. W., Calgary.

ARBORDALE U.F.A.

The next regular meeting of the above Union will be held on Monday evening, April 17th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Madden.

The Cherniavsky, musical artists, will appear in the Comet Theatre on the evening of April 13

